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The following officers have the status of deputy commanders at all echelons:

- (a) The Deputy Commander
- (b) The Deputy Commander for Political Affairs
- (c) The Chief of Staff
- (d) The Deputy Commander of Armored Forces
- (e) The Chief of Rear Services
- (f) The Commander of Artillery

The correct designation is "Deputy Commander" for (a) above and not Deputy Commander for Tactical Matters. His duties are tactical in nature. The Commander of Artillery is so listed and not referred to as Deputy Commander for Artillery.

2. the function of the deputy (zamestitel) to the commander:

He represents the commander at important conferences and assumes command when the commander is absent; he draws up programs and plans for the commander and supervises their general execution; he is a combination aide, errand boy, and troubleshooter; to put the matter succinctly, he is the commander's "boy Friday."

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4. The Military Council consists of the Commander, the Deputy Commander for Political Affairs and either two or three additional officers designated as "Members of the Military Council". These additional members are not selected from the remaining officers listed Question 1, but are permanent members with this duty as their principal assignment. At Army level they usually hold the rank of Genmajor. 50X1-HUM
5. There is no position of Military Kommissar in the Armed Forces. The only person to be so designated is the Kommissar of a Military Kommissariat of an Oblast or Raion.
6. [] the function of the command liaison officer []
[] is an ad hoc rather than a T/O position. When the need arises, the commander or the chief of staff assigns a staff officer or a chief of arms or services to carry out certain specified tasks in lower, subordinate headquarters. When serving in this capacity, the officer designated serves as a command liaison officer but the position is purely a temporary one, created as conditions demand.
7. [] Chief of the Main Directorate of the Commander of Artillery [] 50X1-HUM
Marshal Voronov has been carried in this position for some time. He has been out of the public eye in recent months and it has been reported that Col. Gen NEDERLIN holds this assignment now.
8. [] the Soviet Army follow the practice of designating units by the name of their commanding officer as a security measure [] 50X1-HUM
[] this is standard operating procedure. On road marches, for example, the directional signs will bear the inscription "Unit IVANOV" instead of 22d Infantry Regt. The traffic control unit officers are provided with listings of the units and their commanders' names for the purpose of directing authorized personnel. Within the security area designated at Unit IVANOV, or whatever it may be, the numerical designation is used. The use of commanders' names is also followed in wartime as a security measure.
9. []
[] Officers in line units normally serve three years in occupied areas and are then transferred back to the USSR. This rotation policy is not followed as rigidly in service-type units.

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[] this three year tour also apply to officers stationed in the Far East []

[] Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, and some islands in the Bering Sea are considered "hardship posts" with tours limited to three years. Posts on the mainland are not subject to this policy of fixed rotation.

11. [] in each mechanized regiment of a mechanized division []

There are [] three rifle, one mortar, and one tank battalion. In a 76-mm arty divizyon there would be six.

12.

The T/O and E are the same for both peace and war. All mechanized divisions are now supposed to be organized in accordance with this T/O and if there are instances of fewer battalions in a mechanized regiment it is because of manpower or other considerations. Each battalion will be expanded to a regiment and regiments to divisions under wartime mobilization.

13.

14.

The rifle regiment of the tank division also contains one battalion of tanks.

15.

The motorized battalions of "avtomachikov" (the tank riders) are the only units in the Army which have the official designation "motorized".

16.

[] the composition of the tank regiment of the mechanized division []

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Two battalions of T-34 tanks, one battalion of JS-3 tanks and one battalion of armored cars.

17.

18.

Self-propelled guns are not an integral part of a tank regiment but may be attached to the tank regiment from the heavy tank and self-propelled regiment for certain operations.

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20. [redacted] The guns within each battalion may even be of different caliber.

21. On 26 Sept 41, the decision was made to award "Guards" honors to certain divisions which had distinguished themselves in battle. Prior to that date, the divisions of the standing army were numbered serially according to their date of activation. Some had existed for a long time. The award of "Guards" honors resulted in numbering changes in units so designated.

22. Not all subunits received the Guards title. Only those subunits which actually took part in the particular engagement for which the citation was granted received the "Guards" designation. In theory a medical battalion could have received a "Guards" title [redacted]

[redacted] Signal battalions could have received "Guards" titles, and also transportation units.

23. Armies and corps were named "Guards", but the honor did not necessarily carry through to all component units. Shifts and subsequent assignment of non-Guards components did not affect the "Guards" title of the formation.

24. There were about five armies in Germany. The first Mechanized Army, the staff of which was in Dresden, was definitely not a Guards army.

The award of "Guards" honors was not only a morale builder but also a monetary reward. Enlisted personnel of Guards units received double pay and officers received a 50 percent increase. Sometimes this honor was awarded to improve morale of mediocre units, not for distinguished service. When the extra privilege pay was rescinded after the war, the "Guards" title lost much of its significance. Nowadays, a recruit or officer assigned to a Guards unit is eligible for the award after three months of exemplary conduct. Officers are given a certificate; and entry is made in the records of enlisted personnel. Personnel transferring out of Guards units, whether or not they were members when the unit earned its citation, retain the personal distinction and are permitted to wear the Guards badge they earned. For disciplinary reasons, however, the personal Guards distinction may be withdrawn.

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25. [] an officer in a "Guards" unit retain this distinction
[] in the event he is transferred to a non-Guards unit []
[] unless he is transferred because of misconduct or as
the result of a court-martial which has decreed that he
lose the Guards designation. An officer newly assigned
to a Guards unit will, after he has proved his worthiness
during a probationary period, be awarded the Guards clas-
sification. An officer is awarded a certificate attesting
to his right to the Guards emblem and an enlisted man has
the fact noted in his permanent records. During World War
II, to belong to a Guards unit meant, in addition to the
prestige, double pay for enlisted men and pay and a half
for officers. This monetary consideration was abolished
after World War II with the result that the Guards desig-
nation has lost much of its significance.

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